

SOME FEW LEFT.

The humble bee scarce hovers over sweet red clover heads; He's too blamed warm to care for their delight; The blooming flowers, drooping, would be happy if their beds Were of the kind that's only used of nights.

The army gule, dejected, hangs his head between his knees, And e'en forgets the prowess of his heels; While the motorman, who scornfully creates himself a breeze, Is the only thing alive that comfort feels.

Yet to make existence bitterer and suicide a balm There waddles omnipresently in view These fellows in alpaca coats, with waving fans of palm, Who inquire "Is it hot enough for you?"

SOUTH SIDE.

Tempe, Ariz., June 20.—(Special Correspondence of The Republican.)—J. T. Priest, E. B. Goodwin, David Wallace and wife, J. B. Wallace, C. S. Stewart, A. J. Peters, Miss Fanny Bury, Dr. Hart and Father Westhoff went to Phoenix today.

"H. Z. Zuck and son." How does it sound? It is safe to say that Mr. Zuck thinks it sounds big.

There was a home party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore L. Shultz yesterday. Those present were Judge and Mrs. Webster Street, Mrs. Lawrence Street and Mrs. Joe Wigham and servant, and son Jack, of Philadelphia. There will not likely be any work done on the Odd Fellows' building until August, when the members will have time to contribute their work and teams.

William Penn received a card from his brother Stacy Penn, today. Mr. Penn, John McGrew and Worth Bellamy, who went to Kansas with a train of cattle, will return this week. J. B. Hocker, who went to Kansas later with some cattle and who was stricken with paralysis, is very low. He is at the Penn homestead in Kansas.

There is about 13,000 miners' inches of water in the river. John Biddlecome today finished the brick work on J. M. Taylor's new house nine miles out of town. His next work will be to do some brick and stone work at the power house of the Chandler light plant.

A car of cattle was shipped to Phoenix today by Hagan Bros. A car of wheat will go out tonight. J. E. Sturgeon will get off four cars of cattle this evening, and A. J. Peters will ship five cars of hay.

George Campbell, who was injured last winter while wrestling, has become so much worse that a doctor was sent for on Sunday.

C. P. Borzowdale is opening up the largest stock of fireworks he ever shipped into Tempe. There are firecrackers, Chinese lanterns, skyrocket and Roman candles galore. He declares the best time for families to secure their Fourth is while the stock is full.

MESA.

Mesa City, Ariz., June 20.—(Special Correspondence of The Republican.)—W. J. LeBaron, Mrs. Lamb, Mrs. Molly Rogers, E. J. Edwards of Maricopa, and Ben Porter went to Phoenix today. A. P. Shewman returned today from his business trip to the north.

Messrs. Anderson, for E. F. Kellner, and Turner for Kessler-Boyle, were on this side today.

A. Walsworth, C. T. Hayden of Tempe and Otto Eberhardt of Phoenix were in Mesa today.

The Mesa Hay and Grain warehouse is filling up with grain rapidly. The vote this morning for goddess of liberty stood: Miss St. Allison, 196; Lucy Phelps, 47; Tena Metts, 115; Zula Robson, 109; Dora Holloway, 1; Para Kimball, 1; Gladys Campbell, 1; Nellie Rhapsley, 1. It was reported yesterday that Lucy Phelps had 420. This mistake was due to jumbled figures on the bulletin board.

The services at the Mormon church yesterday morning were led by Frank Pomeroy. He took his discourse from the life of Christ and the disciples and showed that unless the requirements asked by Christ were had one could not be saved. He closed his address by saying that the Mormon church upheld the Bible, but believed that Joseph Smith was chosen to interpret it to the people of these latter days.

THE SUGAR BEET.

What is Being Demonstrated in Arizona.

When a staple article is produced for which there is a known demand with no material fluctuation in value the element of uncertainty is eliminated from the farmer's calculations and that peace of mind obtains which is the ultimate object of effort.

Statistics show that we annually send abroad upwards of one hundred million dollars to pay for sugar. That sum retained at home would place a large proportion of the tillers of the soil beyond anxiety as to the payment of their proportion of war taxes.

The government, through the able and practical secretary of agriculture, Wilson, is giving the one crop the attention which its importance demands.

Secretary Wilson states that there are now eleven factories in profitable operation in the United States; that ten more are contracted for and in course of actual construction, while the question of establishing thirty to forty more is being actively discussed in various sections. The honorable secretary, estimating from actual data, states that it will take about four hundred factories at a cost of \$500,000 each to supply all the sugar consumed in the United States. It stands to reason that it will pay to invest \$200,000,000 to keep at home the \$100,000,000 which is now annually sent abroad.

Under the able direction of President Parker, supplemented by the intelligent and practical methods of Acting

Director Toumey and Chemist Forbes with the personal supervision of Prof. McClatchie, who brings to the work a wide personal experience, the experiments in beet culture in Arizona show that it is possible in the very near future to inaugurate an industry that will out value many times the products of all the mines, rich as they seem and are.

Last year upwards of one hundred tests were made, with seed distributed from the station at Tucson, mainly to residents of this valley. Printed instructions were sent with the seed, but rarely followed by the recipients, the results were, as might be anticipated, inconclusive.

This year a thorough and exhaustive test is being made in fourteen different plots at nine different locations, as follows: Four plots at the experimental farm on Grand avenue, two at the canaigre ranch, two at the Fowler Bros. ranch, and one each at the Indian school, Murphy ranch on section 39, Grier's ranch, Colonel Christy's ranch and the Gage and Hough ranches at Tempe, giving in all twelve distinctively different soils. We tabulate results in part:

	Sugar	Purity
Canaigre ranch	14.9	85.2
Fowler ranch	11.6	78.8
Murphy ranch	12.4	79.9
Experiment station	11.7	77.5
Indian school farm	13.7	79.1
Christy ranch	13.1	81.8
Hough ranch	12.6	80.3

The above splendid showing is made from crops not two-thirds matured. They show in comparison with the crops in California and New Mexico upon either side of us, higher average results than there obtained, proving the adaptability of Arizona soil and climate and its superiority for this crop with the certainty of profitable remuneration to those who engage therein.

The Republican will from week to week closely follow and report upon these experiments and also give detailed particulars as to the best methods for realizing profitable results.

LESSONS FROM DEWEY'S FIGHT.

An Officer on the Baltimore Writes of His Experiences.

Among the many letters that were received yesterday in the eastern states from officers and seamen of Admiral Dewey's fleet there was one from Past Assistant Engineer E. L. Beach of the cruiser Baltimore, under date of May 5, addressed to a friend in this city. It sums up what in the opinion of the many naval officers are valuable lessons of the Manila fight, and in addition gives several details, especially as to the experiences of men below decks during the fight, that have not appeared in print thus far. The letter, although written not for publication is of such a nature that these extracts can be given from it without violating propriety.

"We feel that we have had a great victory here which we ascribe to several causes. First, the Spaniard is always behind the times. He knew that an American fleet was expected and was sure of his tremendous superiority that he took absolutely no precaution. The night we ran by the forts (in the early morning of the engagement) the Spanish officers were all at a grand ball. The entrance to the harbor was planted with torpedoes; he thought that was enough, and had no patrol, picket boats or torpedo boats on watch. The result is that we ran by their magnificent guns guarding the entrance to Manila bay, and were out of range inside before the Spaniards knew it.

"Another reason for our success was due to Commodore Dewey's orders. Not one of the ships had any intimation that we would run by the forts as we did until thirty miles away, when the commodore gave the order. We were by the Spanish forts and at the fleet by 5:30 a. m. on Sunday, May 1. They were ten ships strong, carrying 116 modern guns, to which we opposed a superior fleet of six ships carrying 125 guns. Two of their ships were over 3,200 tons displacement, and the rest were modern gunboats. This fleet was assisted by batteries on shore armed with modern guns, which made their guns superior in number to ours. In number of men engaged they were undoubtedly far superior to us. The Spaniards were absolutely confident of victory. No other outcome was anticipated by them; no preparation was made for a different result. I think that their ships combined with their forts, made them equal to us, so far as powers of offence and defence were concerned. They had as many modern guns approximating to the same size as we had and more men to fire them. They should have been able to have fired as much weight of shot in a specified time as we did.

"The whole thing, in other words, lay in the fact that it was the American against the Spaniard, the Anglo-Saxon against the Latin. Every shot fired from our fleet was most deliberately, coolly and pitilessly aimed. The Spaniards fired an enormous number of times, but with apparently the most impracticable aim. Shells dropped all around our ship; we were in action for over four hours; hundreds of shot and shell fell close to us. Only five or six pierced us and they did no damage.

"The damage done by our ships was frightful. I have visited all of the sunken Spanish ships, and had I not seen the effects of American marksmanship, I would hardly give credit to reports of it. One smokestack of the Castilla, a 3,300-ton Spanish ship, was struck eight times, and the shells through the hull were so many and so close that it is impossible that a Spaniard could have lived on her deck. The other large ships the Reina Christina, was perforated in the same way. We did not employ much tactics because there wasn't much need for them. There were the enemy and we went for them bullheadedly and made them exceedingly sick.

"The lesson I draw from the fight is the great utility of target practice. The Spaniard has none; we have it every three months. Strengths of navies are compared generally ship for ship; the personnel is just as important. I am confident that, had we manned the Spanish ships and had the Spaniards manned our fleet, the Amer-

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ican side would have been as victorious as it was. The Spaniards certainly were brave, for they stuck to their guns to the last.

"My personal part in the fight was in the engine room. The hard part of this engagement was not the fighting part; that was all right, but it was in getting ready for it. I was thirty-two hours without relief or rest in the engine rooms of the Baltimore, the temperature varying from 120 to 160 degrees. Since the fight we have eased down on work and are taking it easy, except for a strict watch. But it is intensely uncomfortable. The heat is terrific, standing steadily below decks at 95 degrees and on deck much higher in the daytime.

"Another thing that caused us much inconvenience during the fight and after was that all our laundry was being washed at Hong Kong, and we were short of necessary underwear. We are as uncomfortable as Americans could be. The food is, of course, good, but it is all salt food. We are living on regular sailors' fare, but we don't kick at that."—New York Sun.

SWEET POTATOES.

While there are a good many sweet potatoes raised in California, many farmers do not raise them for their own use as they might easily do. Many of our people are from the northern states, where sweet potatoes are not grown, and hardly know how to raise them. The usual method of propagating sweet potatoes is from sets. The potatoes are planted in hotbeds made more or less warm according to climate and exposure. If planted late in the spring in California with a southern exposure no manure would be absolutely required. The soil, however, must be kept warm, and on account of maintaining heat during the night, manure is probably desirable even in warm weather, the beds being kept open during the day and perhaps shaded. Three or four inches of sand or soil should be placed over the manure and the potatoes planted and covered about an inch deep. Small potatoes may be used. When the sets are four inches high they should be gently detached from the potato and planted in the garden or field. New shoots will then come on, two or three crops of sets being gathered from a single planting. The first crop should be ready in about six weeks after planting but must not be transplanted until the weather is warm. Cold weather does not agree with the sweet potato, and frost makes an end of them. If the sets come on before the weather is warm they may be put out in a protected place. The soil must be sandy or light loam. The plant will not do well in heavy clay. In the southern states the sets are planted on ridges but in California ridges would dry out where irrigation is not practiced. The ground must be in good condition, sufficiently moist to induce growth, but not wet.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Republican would like to hear from Arizona growers as to successful methods here. Why should we import so many of these toothsome tubers? Raise them and keep the money at home.

MILK FEVER IN COWS.

Milk fever is a disease to be dreaded by the man who has first class dairy cows, and who feeds and cares for them in such a way as to make them large producers. The man with scrub cows, that have to rustle for themselves during the winter round the straw stacks, never suffer from loss by milk fever when his cows come in the spring. It is true he gets no profit out of his cows, and he rarely gets product enough from them to pay for the little feed and care they do have. But he can and does console himself by saying he never has milk fever with his cows like those men do who "stuff and pamper and baby their cows."

We have lost within the past fifteen years several valuable cows with this disease. We think we now know how to prevent it. A heifer with her first calf never has it and very rarely the second calf. A cow that is milked continuously right up to calving is not liable to have milk fever, at least, we have never known one to. We hesitated to write that last sentence for fear some would accuse us of advocating continuous milking. That we do not, but still feel bound to state that fact. A cow starved or is fed just

enough to live on will never have milk fever.

Out way is to dry the cow up six or eight weeks before she is due to calve unless she is such a persistent milker as to make that impracticable; at the same time reduce her feed by taking nearly if not quite all the grain from her. Her bowels should be kept loose. If the cow is in flush pasture and she is one you have reason to believe likely to have milk fever, the only safe way to do would be to keep her up on dry feed. We know it is hard for the man who has been in the habit of "babying" and petting his cows and feeding them to their full capacity to refuse them all they want to eat, but it is the only safe way to do with some of them. After a cow has had milk fever once she is more liable than other cows to have it again, and if she does have it a second time she will be almost sure to die.—Hord's Dairyman.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of James Roarke, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the estate of James Roarke, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice to the said administrator at the office of Baker & Bennett in Fleming Building in the city of Phoenix, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said County of Maricopa. CORA BRILL, Administratrix of the estate of James Roarke, deceased. Dated Phoenix, A. T., this 6th day of June, 1898. First published in the Arizona Republican June 6th, 1898.

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Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Jesus Bermudez, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the estate of Jesus Bermudez, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said administrator at his butcher shop in the town of Wickenburg, Arizona, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said county of Maricopa. YGNACIO GARCIA, Administrator of the estate of Jesus Bermudez, deceased. Dated this 13th day of May, 1898. First published in the Arizona Republican May 14, 1898.

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